

THE PAGELAND JOURNAL

Vol. 6 NO. 25

PAGELAND, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1916

\$1.00 per year

Food and Feed Crops Will Pay Best This Year.

To the thinking, reading wide awake farmer, there can be only one sensible course to follow in 1916, and that is, first of all, to feed his family, his livestock and his land, and then devote his surplus lands and energies to the production of whatever cash crop may be best suited to his particular conditions.

Of course, as in the past, there are going to be thousands of tenant farmers, along with others who, by reason of their methods, are on the straight road to tenancy, who will put everything in cotton, tobacco, or some other single crop, depending on it to furnish the money to pay for food, feed and fertilizers; but this is all the more reason why the thinking farmer, the man who is getting ahead by using his head should make living at home his primary business.

Cotton now is bringing only fair prices; the price is tending downward instead of upward, and there is no definite assurance that prices will be high next fall. But whether prices are high or low is aside from the main point; for even were cotton selling at twenty cents a pound we hold that no man can afford to grow it to the exclusion of food, feed and soil-building crops; grow it to buy bread, meat, molasses, corn, oats, hay and fertilizers.

Let's get right on this question, Brother. Let's make a good living, whether we make any cotton or tobacco or not. The following are, it seems to us, points that every farmer in the whole South should make it his business to see to, and to see to now.

1. Cut out the feed bills. Dollar corn from Iowa and \$25 Western hay will break any cotton farmer.

We can raise these crops at home at from one-third to one-half the store prices, and improve our lands at the same time. Now is the time to plan a big corn acreage—amply sufficient to supply your home needs, with a surplus to spare; now is the time to plan to put velvet beans, soy beans, cowpeas, or peanuts in all the corn and after the oats.

2. Cut out the meat and bread bills. Plenty of corn, peanuts, peas and beans usually mean plenty of meat, milk and butter; these produced on the farm, in turn, mean cotton money to go in the bank instead of into the pocket of the "time prices" merchant.

3. Cut down the fertilizer bills. For 75 per cent of the farmers of the South, a really good system of rotation farming, a system that would include the planting of peas, beans, or some other legume in every field of corn and after every acre of oats; a crop of crimson clover to plow under for every acre of corn to be planted; and a crop of green on every single acre every winter, would enable us to cut out commercial nitrogen and potash, leaving only phosphoric acid to be bought, and this could be purchased in rock phosphate at only a fraction of the cost in acid phosphate. In other words, living at home and farming as we should will enable us to cut our fertilizer bills anywhere from 50 to 80 or 90 per cent.

Let's try these plans this year. They will place us on the straight road toward rich land, fat cattle, big crops and independence.—Progressive Farmer.

Winter Flies.

"Inclosed please find a specimen of one of the early spring flies, caught January 22, 1916. About how many less flies will there be later in the spring by the destruction of this one?" writes A. J. L.

Let us assume that this fly was a female and that the season will be about normal, that all conditions for fly life will be perfect, and that every female hatched will live to full maturity and lay her full quota of eggs.

She would begin laying about April and her daughters would have been ready to lay about May 1. The females of the second crop would lay in May and their young would be ready to lay about June 1. After that we figure that to pass through the stage—egg, larvae, pupa, fly to fly, ready to lay, would require 24 days. This would mean five crops by October 1.

The calculated number of descendants of this old lady on October 1 next would be 131 quintillions, 220 quadrillions or 131,220,000,000,000,000.

Hewitt says: "It has been calculated that if the progeny of a single pair of flies, assuming that they all lived, were pressed together at the end of the summer they would occupy a space of about 250,000 cubic feet."

Would you care to know their weight?

The North Carolina Bulletin warns the people of that State to kill the winter flies. There were fewer flies in North Carolina in the summer of 1915 and this the editor of The Bulletin believes to be due to the active campaign "against the winter fly, and to the vigilance of the tidy housewife in cleaning up and destroying the 'holdover' in the spring."

Now is the time to swat every fly in sight. You can be excused for failing to swat every fly in summer. Swatting flies in a flyful place is an endless, hopeless task. One fly in August left alone may not breed more than 1,000. Swatting every fly that shows at this season is an easy task. No one can afford to neglect them. One left alive means quintillions, cubic feet, tons of flies, before the season has ended.

Says The North Carolina Bulletin: "Don't trust the cold to kill them. Don't assume that they are dead when you find them lying on floors or window sills in unused rooms. They are playing possum and will recover when the temperature rises. Clean up the house and give special attention to every out of the way place where flies may lurk. Make sure that there is nothing left which may harbor their eggs."—Dr. W. A. Evans in The State.

Wood's Productive Seed Corns.

Our Virginia-grown Seed Corns have an established reputation for superiority in productiveness and germinating qualities.

Wood's Descriptive Catalog tells about the best of prize-winning and profit-making varieties in both White and Yellow Corns.

Cotton Seed.

We offer the best and most improved varieties, grown in sections absolutely free from boll weevil. Our Catalog gives prices and information, and tells about the best of Southern Seeds.

100-DAY VELVET BEANS, Soja Beans, SUDAN GRASS, Dallas Grass and all Sorghums and Millets.

Catalog mailed free on request.

T. W. WOOD & SONS, SEEDSMEN, - Richmond, Va.

German Sacrifices For Douaumont Greatest Yet

Paris, March 4.—The fire of French machine guns and rifles has been pouring death for two days into the ranks of the Germans attacking in mass the village of Douaumont. The French hold the summit of the knoll which dominates the village from the south. Parts of the town have been taken and retaken repeatedly, and each time that the fortune of battle has changed more dead from the thick masses of German assailants have been added to the piles behind which their surviving comrades have sought brief protection.

Each time remnants of regiments already cut to pieces were pushed ahead by other bodies of troops surging on the field of battle until the ground was strewn with bodies. Eyewitnesses assert that nothing at Charleroi, on the Marne, along the Yser, or in the Champagne equalled the sacrifices which the troops of the German Crown Prince already have made for the village of Douaumont alone in the battle of Verdun.

It is the opinion in all quarters that the Crown Prince has determined to pay the price necessary to capture Verdun, if possible, drive the French from the right bank of the Meuse, and establish a front along that river if he is unable to pierce the lines and open up the way to Chalons and Paris.

All information thus far received indicates that the Germans already have paid a very heavy price and that Verdun itself has not yet been shaken. The ultimate cost of the drive is problematical. Paris remains confident that the Germans will find it impossible to achieve eventual success. This feeling has been made still more pronounced by the recitals of the wounded and of German soldiers.

French infantry is disputing every inch of the ground with persistent courage, and last night once more compelled their adversaries to suspend efforts, leaving artillery alone to keep up the pressure on the fortress. Whenever the German assault on the French lines reached the danger point, the blue clad troops leaped forward with fixed bayonets to the strains of the National battle hymn. Accounts of this fighting from French sources say that on each occasion the soldiers of the Republic got the better of their opponents, pushing back Germans who did not fall under the cold steel.

What Stevenson Thinks about Roads

The last statement made by Mr. W. F. Stevenson as to what Congress should do for a farming district like this was that it had spent \$475,000,000.00 on rivers and nothing on roads. It has also spent \$100,000,000 on irrigation projects, to water lands for less than 1,000,000 people in the West. Why not do something to take the water out of the roads in the South? In South Carolina the State and Counties and Towns and Townships spent in 1914 about \$1,000,000.00 on roads, and still of the 45,519 miles of roads in the State only 4,888 miles are surfaced and really improved—and that is the work of years. 40,661 miles are yet to be fixed, and all must be maintained. The Government carries mail over most of them; why is it not right for it to help fix them?

(Advertisement)

Mr. Sam Mangum Dies Suddenly

Mr. Sam Mangum, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Mangum, died suddenly about 8.30 o'clock Saturday night at the home of Mr. George C. Smith 2 miles north of town. This young man had about recovered from a recent attack of 'grippe' and had been at work at the Mangum Drug company's store on Saturday. He had felt a pain about his heart for three or four days but little thought was given it. He was at a social gathering of young people at Mr. Smith's when the summons came. He was apparently well, and was chatting with his companions when he fell backward without a word and was dead. The news was a great shock to the entire community. It was hard to realize that one who had been seen so recently in health had passed away.

Mr. Mangum was a member of Pageland Baptist church, and was an upright young man, sober and honest. He is spoken of in high terms by all. He was 21 years old the 30th day of last July.

His death was all the more sad because he was engaged and was to have been married on Wednesday, March 15th. His wedding suit had been bought, and in this his body was buried. In the morning of life when hopes and ambitions were high, the Reaper came and called him without warning to his reward, thus bringing great sorrow to his loved ones.

The funeral was conducted at the Baptist church Sunday afternoon about 4.30 by Revs. Leon and J. C. Sunderbark. The local committee of the Junior order had charge of the body, marching double file from the home to the church along with the funeral procession. An unusually large crowd was in attendance at the service, thus showing the extent to which the people were touched by the news of his death. The service was concluded at the nearby grave after the body had been lowered by the six young pall bearers, associates of the deceased.

He is survived by his father and mother and the following brothers and sisters: Mr. J. F. Mangum of Angelus; Mrs. Esther Whitley of Mint Hill, N. C.; Mr. J. A. Mangum of Tatum, S. C.; Mrs. Addie Pigg, Mr. E. B. Mangum and Misses Mattie and May Mangum: All members of the family were present at the funeral.

According to Instructions

An Irishman from a country village landed in New York on his way to live with a brother in a small town a hundred miles or so away. A friend put him on the train, and asked the conductor to put him off at the right station.

The train, however, ran into a freight and was wrecked. Pat was thrown through a window and landed on his hands and knees, but beyond a severe shaking up and a few scratches was not hurt. Picking himself up and brushing his clothes he walked to a building some distance away, which turned out to be the station where he was to get out. Pat immediately hunted up his brother.

After the usual greetings were over, Pat was asked how he liked our railway service.

"Ye sure have some foine, comfortable trains," he replied, "and they do go loike the devil, but Oi think there could be some improvement in the way they put ye off at yer station."

Newspaper a Community Asset

Under the above caption the Wilmington Star a few days ago carried an excellent editorial setting forth the real worth of a newspaper to a town or city and showing that no town or city can hope to forge ahead unless it has a newspaper and unless its citizens co operate in making the paper a success.

The remarks of the Star were brought about by the action of the Chamber of Commerce in a certain Southern city in enumerating the various enterprises of that town and totally ignoring the two newspapers, representing an approximate cash value of half a million dollars and employing several score of men who helped in making the town a good place in which to live.

Newspaper people rarely like to sing their own praise. It should be unnecessary for them to do so. The citizens of any town or city in which there is a newspaper should realize what a great factor it is in the development and promotion of their city and boost it as much as possible without being prompted every few days.

Without a newspaper, a good newspaper, any town is handicapped. It has no way of letting the world know what it is doing and consequently, is identical with the merchant who does not advertise his wares.

It might be said that a newspaper is worth more to a municipality than other one of its enterprises and every citizen should take a pride in it and help to make it representative of the town or city in which it is published.—Newbern Journal.

Senate Effectually Kills Gore Warning Resolution

Washington, March 3.—By a vote of 68 to 14 the Senate today carried out President Wilson's wish and killed Senator Gore's resolution to warn Americans off armed belligerent ships.

In a turbulent scene, such as is seldom witnessed in the Senate, the voting proceeded with Senators shouting objections, futilely demanding recognition to explain their positions and making hot retorts to each other all of which were out of order. At one time so many Senators were shouting for the Vice President's recognition that the Sergeant-at-Arms was called to restore quiet.

After having maneuvered for two days to get the resolution in such parliamentary position that it was disposed of without debate the Senate then proceeded to a general discussion of the subject which continued all afternoon to the dismay of Administration supporters. There were free expressions of opinion that the Senate's action, because the vote actually was taken on a motion to table the Gore resolution with a correction by the author and a substitute by Senator McCumber, was in effect a "Scotch verdict" and had not actually accomplished the purpose of the President. Such statements aroused the President's friends, who feared they would produce an effect directly opposite to that intended—a notice to the world that the Senate stands behind the President in his demand on Germany for the rights of Americans traveling the seas.

Mother: Jane, has Johnny come home from school yet?
Jane: I think so. I haven't seen him, but the cat is hiding under the stove.

The Significance of Bible Numbers

Rev. Junius Horton, who is well known here and who is now a student in the Union Theological Seminary at Richmond, Va., writes the Journal as follows:

"I have been studying Bible numbers in my course here and thought that the readers of the 'Pageland Journal' would be interested in them.

"Three denotes Deity. We find the Trinity of the Godhead expressed in the Baptismal formula and in the Apostolic benediction.

"Four is considered the world number. The Bible speaks of the four winds, the four living creatures, the four seasons and the four corners of the earth.

"Seven is the number of Revelation. In the book of the Revelation, we find the letters to the seven churches, the seven seals, the seven trumpets the seven mystic figures, and the seven vials. 7, is a covenant number and used to denote completeness.

"Ten is the basic number, symbolizing harmony. In the Tabernacle, the Holy of Holies was 10 by 10 by 10 cubits.

"Twelve is the number of completeness, the Divine number 3, times the human number 4. It is also a covenant number, and is used in the Bible as follows: the 12 tribes, the 12 Patriarchs, the 12 Apostles, the 12 gates of the New Jerusalem.

"One hundred and forty-four is twelve times twelve, and stands for completeness times completeness or absolute completeness. John on the isle of Patmos saw the hundred and forty four thousand."

British Orders to Merchantmen

London, March 2.—The British Admiralty tonight officially made public the Admiralty's orders to armed merchantmen, given October 20, 1915. The orders say that the armament of such vessels must be used solely for resisting an attack by an armed vessel and for no other purpose. As British submarines and aircraft are ordered not to approach merchantmen, the orders say, the approach to a British merchantman of a submarine is to be regarded as done with a hostile intention.

The official statement reads as follows:

"In view of the recent issue by the German Government of a memorandum on the treatment of armed merchant ships, the Admiralty has decided to make public the instructions actually governing the actions of British merchant vessels armed for self-defense.

Cautious Reporter

"Young man," said the editor to the new reporter, "you lack caution. You must learn never to state a thing as a fact until it has been proved a fact. You are apt to get us into libel suits. Do not say: 'The cashier stole the funds.' Say: 'The cashier, who is alleged to have stolen the funds.' That's all. Oh, get something about that First Ward social tonight."

The next day, half way down the social column, the editor saw the following cautious paragraph:

"It is rumored that a card party was given last evening by a number of reputed ladies of the First Ward. Mrs. Smith, gossip says, was the hostess, and the festivities are reported to have continued until 11:30 in the evening. The alleged hostess is believed to be the wife of John Smith, the so-called 'high-priced grocer.'"